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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1091282
Center	Online	Date	26/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Rulers such as Gopala, Dharmapala of Pala Dynasty were great patron of art and architecture who left their mark on subcontinent and beyond.

Contribution of Pala dynasty

① Development of Buddhist stupas
↳ used balustrade boundry wall

② Painting of pala Period
↳ developed miniature painting with sermons of buddha, nature etc.

③ Development of cave art
↳ eg fresco mural painting
↳ Bodhisatvas like Maitreya, Padmapani, Vajrapani.
↳ ~~etc~~

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(4) Buddhist literature
↳ established Nalanda university for studies.

(5) Sculptures → use of sandstones and marbles

(6) Development of Odishi dance forms

(7) advanced studies of metallurgy, Aerospace etc → contributed towards modernising art.

(8) Promoted pali language, Sanskrit etc.

Pala Period is renowned across the world, Huin Tsang visited Nalanda and called it best institute of fine, spreads volumes of good governance and vision of Pala rulers.

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2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) – 10

Adi shankaracharya was founder of advait Vedanta that brought scientific discource to hinduism.

Reinvented Hinduism

① Brought humanism to centre unlike Orthodoxy of past.
↳ eg Aham Bhramasmi [god lies within]

② Developed meditative practices
↳ eg reinvented Yoga.

③ contributed towards Bhakti movement
↳ wrote many songs like Bhaj Govindam ~~etc~~.

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Reestablished vedic tradition

① Rejected caste hierarchies — believed in equality of all beings

② Commentaries on Rigveda, Atharveda and upanishads reinvented hinduism.

③ Rejected Bhraminical dominence and monocasual interpretation of vedas

④ Established 4- Math in Joshimath, Jagannath, Dwarika. and Heredu for studies.

⑤ Rejected Puranas in commentaries and held that truth only lies in vedas.

Later on ~~west~~ Swami Vivekananda was created neo-vedanta on works of Adi shankaracharya to meet the needs of modern times

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3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

British colonial rule was meant to exploit India economically, politically and environmentally through imperialism.

Driven by needs of British Empire

(1) large scale plantation of tea and coffee disregarding natural ~~env~~ factors.

(2) Felling of trees and denying rights to tribal community on forest resources.

(3) large scale deforestation for agriculture like Indigo plantation, Cotton plantation, Rubber plantation.

No concern for well being of local

(1) led to many tribal uprisings
↳

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Santhal uprising by Sidhu & Kanhu against 'Dikku's'

② Interference in the traditional practices of locals
↳ encroachment of sacred groves

③ Changing the demography by bringing in migrants for plantation.

④ disregard for children & women's rights ↳ Factories Act not applicable for British tea plantation

[No Concern for environment]
↳ Monocropping and commercial exploitation
↳ lumbering activities deforesting forest of north-east.

British policies ~~have~~ were reversed post independence with National forest policy targeting to bring 33% land under forest area

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4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।
The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The policies of Non-alignment and Panchsheel were brought to protect the sovereignty and external interference in domestic affair during cold war.

Panchsheel
- Mutual respect & equality
- Non interference in internal affairs
- Respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Peaceful co-existence
- Mutual non-agression

Non-alignment : not aligning to either USA or USSR during cold war.

Aided India in Maneuvering cold war

(I) Prevented independence and great power rivalry in South Asia.

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② Align for India's self interest to deal with security challenges
↳ eg USA during 1962 war
↳ eg USSR during 1971 Bangladesh liberation war.

③ Promotion of International peace and decolonisation of Africa
↳ eg brokered Korean peace resolution in UNSC.

④ Maintain harmoneous relationship with all.

⑤ developing Indias internal capability by 5 years plans

Non-alignment and Panchsheel principles are evergreen principles; todays world of increasing bi. USA-china rivalry demands careful maneouvring by applying them.

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5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10

19th century Europe was the era of rise of nationalism starting with French revolution (1789)

[Struggle for National unification]

① congress of Vienna (1815) — Napoleon consolidated all German empires under confederation of Rhine.

② consolidation of Germany under kaiser wilhelm II and Bismarck of Austria-Hungry empire, in 1860's.

③ establishment of constitutional monarchy of all German empire → creation of strong Germany.

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(4) Later consolidation of Italy has also led to ~~a strong~~ nation unification.

(5) Rise of German ambition to emerge as colonial power → Franco-Prussian war of 1860's.

(6) Strong Germany → changed balance of power in Europe
↳ Struggle for colonies in Africa in 1870's

(7) Led to world war I due to various crisis such as Agadir crisis, Moroccan crisis, triple entente b/w France - Britain - Russia against Germany.

The Rise of Nation states led to establishment of Westphalian world order.

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6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

La-Nina refers to unusual warming of western pacific off coast of Australia.

Triple dip La-Nina is event where 3-continious La-Nina years are observed in recent past.

Impact on Regions

(1) Heavy precipitation in South Asia
↳ Floods in Pakistan
↳ good rainfall in India

(2) Thunderstrons and high precipitation in Australia.

(3) cold waves in Peru, chile and Argentina.

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(4) Draughts and forest fires in Columbia, Equador and Mexico.

(5) Draughts in somalia are attributed to triple Dip-Lanina.

(6) Heat waves in europe; unusual warming of Atlantic

(7) weakening of Atlantic Meridonial Oceanine circulation.

(8) Increase in cyclonic activities in western pacific and Indian Oceans.

(9) Change in Global Precipitation, wind and humidity pattern.

Triple dip lanina events has multiple impact across world developing system for monitoring and early warning are critical at this juncture.

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7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to IRENA, India only exploits 12% of its hydropower potential as compared to 92% of USA.

Hydropower: low carbon energy source

↳ Harnessing natural flow of water
↳ Run on the river plants
(eg) Rattle plant

↳ Construction of Dams to harness Hydropower
↳ eg Gandhisagar Dam

Low share in total Energy Generation

① Climate sensitivity in ecologically sensitive Himalayas.

② Displacement of tribals and loss of land → Not made dams

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Seasonal monsoon → intermittent supply of power

(4) Lack of investment in dam construction

(5) Lack of private participation and Public-Private Partnership

Need to Improve Hydropower potential

(1) Ecological and geological sustainability study → Thopra Committee

(2) Improving financial allocation through budgetary means.

(3) Collaboration with countries like Nepal → Sti rivers project; Bhutan, Bangladesh

(4) Diversifying energy need is critical for national energy security in 21st century.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Seismic gap is the fault ~~of~~ in the earth's lithosphere where the seismic energy is released causing earthquakes, Tsunamis, landslides etc.

Reasons behind severity

① Depth of focus → shallow focus earthquake (< 70 km) are severe.

② Amount of energy released
↳ measured by magnitude scale
↳ Richter / Moment scale

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(3) Concentration of population, infrastructure → makes earthquake more severe
↳ measure by Mercelli scale

(4) unplanned urbanization; using unsuitable construction material

by

(5) ~~Not using~~ Flouting of disaster resilience guidelines
↳ eg GRIHA guidelines for construction,

overall adhering to disaster resilient infrastructure and better research on prediction of earthquake can help in mitigation and adaption

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9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।
Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Due to globalisation and modernisation new trends in Marriage are emerging

(1) polygamy → monogamy

(2) single monogamy → serial monogamy

(3) ~~So~~ Same sex marriage

(4) sologamy

(5) live-in / cohabitation

Importance of same sex marriage right

(1) Fundamental right to life (Article 21)

(2) Access to medical insurance, social security etc.

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(3) Right of adaption, inheritence and medical emergency support.

(4) ~~Fam~~ Right of self determination and ~~limin~~ ~~the~~

Issues
- Lack of deliberation at societal level
- Other issue such as violence against LGBTQ+
- ~~Do~~ Social stigma and stereotyping

~~the~~ ~~Re~~ progressive realisation of rights according to constitutional values should be done, ~~Pro~~ public discourse and parliamentary debates on issue are required.

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10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Factors affecti –

↳ (1) Isolation and social exclusion

↳ ~~[illegible]~~

(2) Sedentary lifestyle

(3) Erosion of social structure and value system

(4) breakup of joint families

(5) consumerism and pleasure in materialistic values

Various challenges

↳ lack of professionals

1000 psychiatrist / 1.4 Billion people

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(2) Stigma with respect to mental health

(3) ~~Soci~~ lack of awareness in people about mental health

(4) ~~poor~~ healthcare infrastructure

(5) only 0.06% of GDP on mental health (1.29% on Health)

Way forward

↳ ~~Solutions~~ Training programmes

↳ Social awareness

↳ Are you the caregiver

↳ Community centres

↳ Health India NGO

↳ Investment in Healthcare facilities

↳ ~~Pr~~

↳ Empowerment grassroot workers

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11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।
Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Numismatics is the study of coins and their impact on society, politics and economics of the country or a region.

Major Numismatics Stages in India

(1) Indus Valley civilisation
↳ coinage were used for trade and depiction of authority.
eg → IVC seals like Pashupathi seal, Unicorn seal

(2) Mauryan Period
↳ issued metal coins in large number mainly of bronze.
↳ trade flourished

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(3) Kushanas and Indo-Greeks
↳ Kanishka issued Gold coins of high quality
↳ Satvahan's issued coins of Silver, bronze, etc.

(4) Gupta period
↳ issued large number of coins
(Eg) Samudragupta coin with veena

(5) Tughlaqs
↳ Mohd. Bin tughlaq issued tankas

(6) Mughal Period
↳ Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan Aurangzeb issued multiple coins

(7) British Period
↳ Farruch siyar farman to company to mint coins
↳ Issued coins and currency in large number.

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(8) Reserve bank of India and Govt of India
↳ issue coins in line with coinage Act

Numismatics Helps in Understanding history

(1) provide account of social practices
↳ eg coins with Meditating Buddha

(2) provides accounts of political history
↳ dating of coins

(3) Economic relationship of times
↳ IVC coins found in Mesopotamia (Egypt)

(4) Connection of people with environment
↳ Mother goddess seal of IVC.

(5) provide account of technological progress
↳ Metallurgy of Mauryan era

Coins and Numismatics are way to backtrack history; they can become source of inspiration for current social reform (eg) Environmental Sustainability

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights, the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

D.R. B.R. Ambedkar stands tall among all dignitories of freedom struggle because his life was dedicated to not just political democracy, but also social democracy and equality.

Champion of Dalit rights

(1) represented interests of Dalits before colonial government.
↳ eg. demand for affirmative action and reservation

(2) Established All-India Depressed class federation to organise, educate and agitate dalits.

(3) Mobilized popular opinion towards social reform and equality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q emancipation of dalits by providing avenues of employment
↳ All India labour Association founded by B.R. Ambedkar.

Contribution on wide range of Issues

(1) Constitutionalism in country: bringing idea of State led Social revolution
↳ eg Reservation for SC, ST's etc.

(2) Reforms in religion
↳ critiqued social practices in Hinduism like sati, child marriage dowry → worked for reform.

(3) Awareness about respect for Law
↳ critiqued Gandhian method post Independence; appeal to respect law

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(w) Promoted idea of limited government
↳ checks and balances - eg Article 50, collective responsibility - Article 75(3), 164(2).

(5) Women empowerment - efforts to educate women and bring them in social discourse.

(c) Work towards better opportunity for all sections of society i.e. children, elderlies etc.

Dr. R. Ambedkar's vision that political democracy lies at the base of social democracy is inspiration ~~of~~ for the present times to bring substantive equality and justice. as seen with 103rd Amendment for socially and ~~edon~~ educationally backward section (EWS.)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Disobidence Movement was one of it's kind because unlike earlier movement it directly challenged the authority of British colonial rule by breaking law.
eg Salt Law, 1882.

Unique character of CDM

(1) Direct challange to unjust laws
↳ Salt Act, 1882, Vernacular Press Act.

(2) Wide participation
↳ Including women, children, Peasants, workers, farmers.

(3) Appeal to Indians in administration and Army to support.
↳ Gandhi ji's Agenda.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Regional spatial patterns

① Expanded to whole country
↳ Dharsana salt work by Sarojini Naidu, Manilal.
↳ Tamilnadu by Rajgopalachari
↳ Malabar coast by K. Kaliappan
↳ NWFP by Khudai Khidmatgar of Abdul Gaffar
↳ North east – Rani Gaidinliu of Nagaland

② Rural participation was all time high
↳ due to expansion of congress committees.

③ Peaceful and non-peaceful methods
↳ A.P. – Military style camps
↳ picketing by Sarojini Naidu led groups

④ Supported by Nationalist from outside the country

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Employment of New mobilization techniques

① picketing of liquor shops, western textile shops by women

② Magic lanterns led by Indira gandhi

③ prabhat pheris to spread awareness in masses

④ Vanar Senas of children to participate

⑤ Student resented the studies; protested against universities and unjust laws
↳ eg Bengal.

To conclude, CDM, 1930-34 has made it clear to British that days of colonial empire are limited. Later Quit India movement became last nail in the coffin of colonial empire in India.

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14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Due to rising sea levels and global warming we are witnessing globalisation of climate problem. Kofi Annan called this as century of problems without passport.

Causes for sinking Islands

(1) Natural causes

↳ Plate tectonics → Subsidence of plate (oceanic - oceanic convergence)

Eg — Indonesian archipelago

↳ Changing Ocean current patterns

Eg → Weakening of AMOC

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② Anthropogenic factors

↳ Global warming → climate change → sea level rising due to Permafrost thawing

↳ unplanned urbanisation and using heavy material like concrete for construction.

↳ depletion of coral reef

↳ eg Lakshadweep

↳ changing land use pattern on island eg Agriculture, fisheries etc.

Implication on Coastal/Island communities

(I) Threat to lives and livelihood

↳ IPCC → suggest 500 mn people will migrate → sinking of island

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② Impacts on economic activities like fisheries, ~~tour~~ ocean resources.

③ Threat to protecting culture of Island

(Eg) ~~Nico~~ Nicobarese tribe in PVTG → gradually declining population

Implication on Nation

① Economic loss due to loss of Productivity and Human capital.

② National biodiversity under threat.

③ Impact on tourism, trade and energy security.

④ Strategic implication : Islands → outpost for monitoring sea.

⑤ Climate refugee crisis

We need holistic effort at international level. (COP27 - loss and damage fund) to deal with issue of sinking Islands

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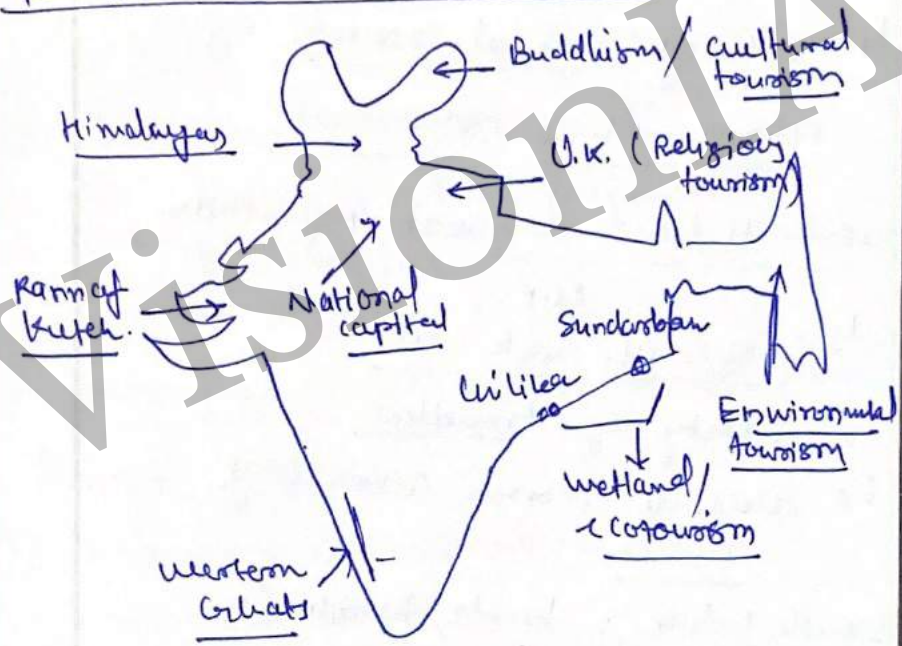
15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।
Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Tourism is one of the largest sector in services, comprising over 25% of GDP and employ over 100 million people.

Tourism Destinations in India



Region specific Constraints

(1) North India: Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, H.P.

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↳ Poor connectivity
↳ Prone to natural disasters
↳ Recent flooding in H.P.

(D) East India : Northeastern states
↳ Internal stability : Tribal conflicts, Insurgency
↳ Manipur conflict.
↳ Lack of cultural connect, religious places not present

(E) West India : Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P.
↳ Issues of high costs
↳ Safety of travellers
↳ Lack of proper account of places

(F) South India : Kerala, Tamil Nadu
↳ Lack of awareness
↳ Language barrier for north Indians
↳ Tyranny of distance

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(3) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar —
↳ allegedly poor law & order maintainance
↳ Criminal Mafias, lack of cleanliness
↳ lack of marketing

Way forward

(1) Promotional campaigns like —
↳ Incredible India
↳ God's own country: Kerala.

(2) Development of tourism circuit
↳ Kashi – Tamil sangamam
↳ Ramayana Circuit
↳ Buddhist circuit

(3) Government policies like senior citizen tourism program.

(4) Improving administration law and order maintainance.

(5) centralised grievance redressal mechanism

Tourism can help in achieving $5 trillion with vision of (Athithi devo Bhava)

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16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soil is sina qua non for all the natural activities.

Formation of soil
- → weathering of parent material
- → climate change
- → leaching, biological factors
- → continious process over long time

Role played by soil for ecosystem

(1) sustains the plants and biodiversity
↳ (Eg) Forest soil → evergreen trees. in Northeast India.

(2) Improves the medium for biological interaction
↳ (Eg) Detritus bacteria, fungi →

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(3) Mulch and organic layer provides nutrients to plants like sulphur, carbon, nitrogen potash

(4) Assimilate waste ~~of the animals~~

↳ (eg) Animals excretory, fertilizers, pesticides

(5) Provide opportunities to humans — Agricultural activities, horticultural activities

(6) Building block for other environmental activities.

Significance for Sustainable Soil Management

(1) Prevents desertification and land degradation
(UNCCD - 28% land → degradation)

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(2) Sustainable agriculture : make climate resilient.

(3) Improves biodiversity and Natural environment.

(4) Carbon sequestration : helps in fighting climate change.

(5) Sustainable resource for future generation.

Way forward

(1) need for sustainable use of fertilizers and pesticides
↳ PM PRANAM scheme

(2) Natural farming & organic farming
↳ PM Paramparagat krishi yojna

(3) Improving soil quality → using biotechnology

(4) ~~Soi~~ Sustainable soil management is critical for SDG #15 of life on land

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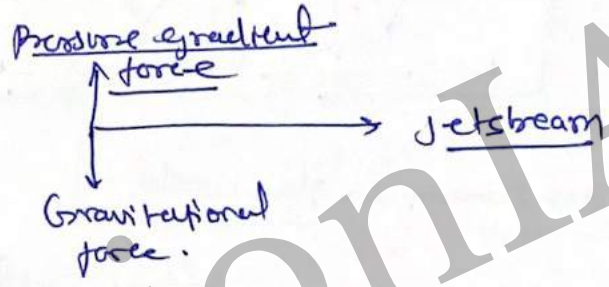
17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet stream are higher atmospheric air circulation which travels without frictional force.



Role of jet stream altering climate of India

(1) tropical easterlies jet stream — responsible for monsoon onset and through → spatial distribution of rainfall.

(2) somalian jet stream → brings moisture and cold air to subcontinent

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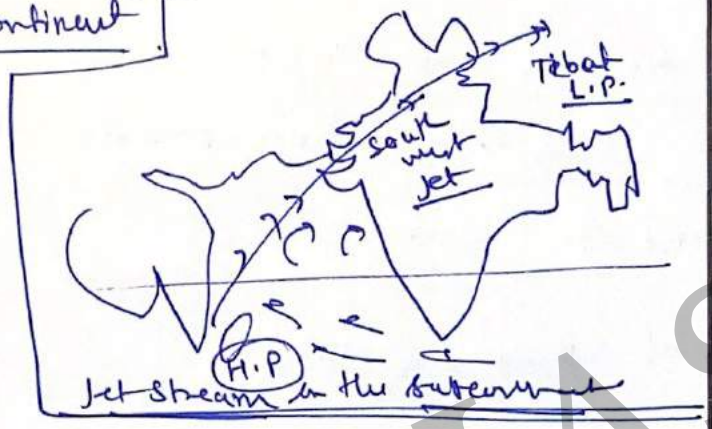
③ Mascarine high – Tibatean low jet → brings monsoonal (South west) to the continent



Role of jet stream in the world

① Polar jet stream – brings cold polar air to subpolar region
eg Bomb cyclone in USA & Canada

② Sub polar jet stream –
↳ responsible for winter rain in mediterranean region, western disturbance in India
↳ frontal cyclones in sub tropics

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③ Jet stream in southern hemisphere

↳ responsible for ocean currents

eg west wind drift

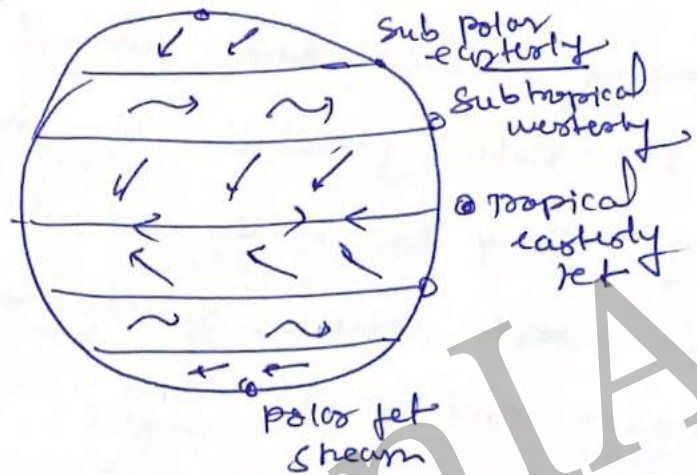

fig: Atmosphere circulation of Jet.

→ various jet streams creates different climate conditions across the world.

→ They manage the heat budget by transferring heat from ~~defic~~ surplus → deficit regions.

Overall, jet streams plays a crucial role in atmosphere circulation of the planet.

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18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to world Bank, around 34% of the urban population lives in slums. They are places without basic ~~amen~~ amenities of clean water sanitation and decent living.

Factors responsible for slum formati-

① unplanned urbanisation
↳ failure of housing policies of states (NITI Aayog)

② Migration at unprecedented rate
↳ 2011 census → 31% urban area.
WB report → 40% by 2035

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③ Poverty and unemployment
↳ lack of opportunity to buy decent house.

④ ~~Rea~~ lack of low cost houses due to increasing cost of real estate.

⑤ Lack of private capital in housing development for middle / lower middle class
↳ only 15% PPP (Deloitte)

⑥ Presence of criminal-politico-nexus
↳ Practice of vote bank politics

Need for In-situ slum redevelopment scheme

Ⓘ Development of clean water & sanitation facilities
↳ PM Jal Jeevan mission

Ⓘ Providing affordable housing
↳ PMAY-U (budget outlay)

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(8) Attracting private capital in redevelopment projects

(4) Empowering municipalities to take a leading role

↳ Manishankar Iyer committee recommendation for constitutional provision in 12th schedule

(5) Financing with municipal bonds

↳ eg Vijay Kelkar committee recommendation

(6) Slum redevelopment with sustainable housing → creating urban forest (Miyawaki method)

(7) Providing avenues for employment

~~As the no~~ Urban centres can become source for inclusive growth and sustainable development with Practices such as PMAY and ISSR.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?
Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? (Answer in 250 words) 15

sustainable developmental goals by united nations outlines intricate relation between poverty and environmental degradation.

Relationship b/w poverty & environmental degradation

① Poverty → lack of clean cooking fuel → burning of fossils like coal, cowdung etc.

② Poverty → lack of clean water and sanitation → pollution.

③ Lack of technology → high polluting gases due to carbon intensive industry.

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(4) Poor housing facilities → high chances of littering and public disposal of waste.

(5) Lack of employment → unsustainable practices in Agriculture (eg) overuse of fertilizers, pesticides.

Poverty reduction → sustainable development

(1) Reduce the instances of resource to coal, cowdung etc.

(2) Zero hunger goal → goal health and wellbeing.

(3) will provide gender equality and equal opportunity.

(4) clean water and sanitation
↳ eg Jal jeevan mission

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Poverty reduction → Safeguarding environment

(1) Sustainable use of natural resources
Agriculture, Forest, Soil, water

(2) adopting affordable and clean energy → reduce global warming

(3) Prevent pollution → adopting to climate friendly lifestyle
↳ LiFE campaign

(4) Coordinated and global effort
↳ UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD to improve capacity of low income country.

· SDG goals achievement should be our top priority collectively as stated with India's G20 presidency.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is the interconnectedness and growing integration of world economies, trade and culture due to increasing cross-border interaction.

Relationship between globalisation and Religion

① Secularisation of religion
↳ confined to private life.

② reducing significance of religious institution
↳ emerging form of organisation like NGO, Pressure groups, civil society

③ Removal of orthodoxy and obscurantism
↳ (eg) Section 377 unconstitutional

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(4) Negative impact : reduction in moral values
↳ (eg) rise of individualism and consumerism

(5) rise of religious fundamentalism due to perceived threat
↳ eg Taliban, ISIS etc

New possibilities due to interaction

(1) Developing cross-cultural interaction → plurality in society
↳ eg Christmas, Holi, Diwali, Eid celebration

(2) Religious reforms
↳ uniform civil code,

(3) empowerment of women
↳ economic opportunities
↳ conjugal - symmetric households

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New challenges due to interaction

① rise of social intolerance
↳ eg Rioting in France post Nahel M. killing

② Rise of Islamophobia, Hindophobia in due to failure of multiculturalism.

③ Increasing depression, anxiety and mental health due to modern lifestyle and lack of religious guidance.

④ Rise of terrorism, radicalism and extremism
↳ eg Al-Qaeda, HAMAS etc

Globalisation is a double edged sword we need to work to manage divergency and accomodate diversity by adopting piecemeal approach, increasing intercultural communication.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1091282
Center	online	Date	16/07/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

A countries democratic functioning is reflected in the functioning of it's judiciary.

Need for enacting new law for judicial accountability ?

1) over 3 lakh pending cases with lower courts.

2) Average period for Adjudication of dispute is 7 years (Law Commission)

3) judicial apathy and regressive outlook.

4) Poor utilization of Resource; scarce capacity to deliver.

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Will legislation will ensure judicial accountability?

1) Without capacity to deliver, legislation won't work.

2) Only legislation can't ensure justice, it's implementation does.

What needs to be done

1) Technological upgradation of courts.
eg e-courts etc.

2) Resorting to pre-litigation measures
eg Lok adalats, arbitration, negotiation etc.

3) Infrastructure development - keeping gender sensitivity in mind.

4) strengthening measure for finality of judgements.

India's judiciary has a key role in ensuring it's democratic credentials.

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2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental Rights represents individual's rights; whereas DPSP are the social rights for collective good.

Why they are conflicting

1) Reservation / Affirmative action limits formal equality (Article 14)
- Champakam Durairajan case, 1951

2) Land redistribution is conflicting with right to hold property.

3) Individual rights conflicts with religious rights and beliefs sometimes.
eg freedom of expression should not hurt religious sentiment.

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However with evolution of democracy, fine balance is established.

1) Keshwananda Bharti case – supreme court invented 'Basic structure' doctrine to limit DPSP on encroaching F.R.

2) Waman Rao case, SC held that judicial review is possible on all cases, making fundamental rights justiciable.

3) Minerva mills cases – S.C. held that balance between F.R. & DPSP is itself 'Basic structure' of constitution

Recent judgement in EWS case, S.C upheld the validity of 103rd Amendment maintaining the balance between FR & DPSP. Hence it become an bedrock of legal practice.

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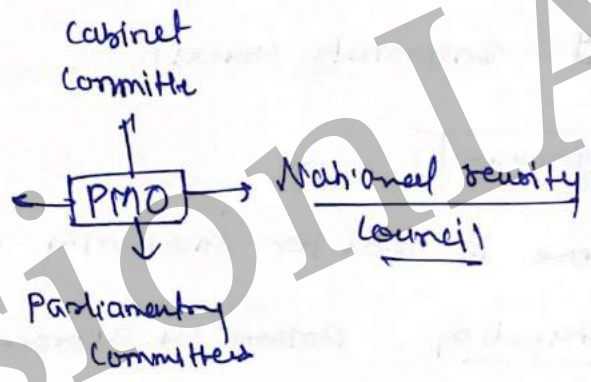
3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PMO office is often refered as nervous system of government. It plays key role in policy making



Functions and Role performed by PMO

1) Security: It decides national security strategy by reconciling information of RAW, IB, ED etc.

2) Economic development: through finalising

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Policies with various ministries eg. Home, finance, IT etc.

3) Foreign policy – with inputs from MEA, NSA etc.

4) Domestic policy – towards state through mechanisms for collaboration eg Interstate council.

Way forward

1) there is need for increasing wider participation. Bottom up approach to governance

2) Improving monitoring through dashboards

3) Reconciling Data and forming Data-driven Policies.

PMO office can play a critical role in idea of developed India by 2047.

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4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124A of IPC deals with Matters of Sedition. Enacted during the colonial Period, the provision is much contested in public debate.

Need for reexamination

1) Freedom of expression is crucial in democracy, hence there is need for limited application, restricting it'd political use.

2) SC in kedarnath singh case held that sedition should be applied in

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misuse of same cases.

3) S.G. Vombatkere case, 2022. – apex court withheld application of sedition

↳ low conviction rate – 2%.

Maintaining Balance between National Security and Liberty

1) Unrestricted application amounts to democratic slippage.

2) Undermines the fundamental rights.

3) Freedom of Press is equally important in democracy → Supreme court.

4) Criticism of government does not amount to ~~National~~ Criticism of state / sedition.

Recently, restoring media one licence in Media one case, S.C. held that there is need for limited and enlightened application.

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5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।
"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Citizen's participation is an important pillar for ensuring good governance - UNDP.

Need for citizen's participation in rural areas

1) e-governance to reach the last mile need active involvement
eg e-kranti mission.

2) Empowering locals in rural areas through e-governance will strengthen panchayati raj system and democracy.

3) effective and efficient public delivery of services can be ensured.

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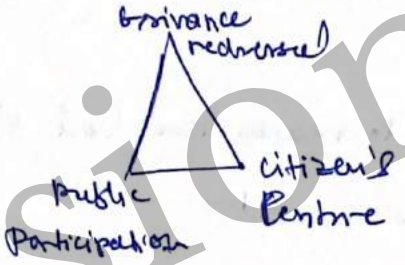
4) e-governance can ensure social accountability and better grievance redressal mechanism.

Way forward

1) Need to adopt pro active, pro people e-governance model based on Sevottam model.



2) Bridging digital divide, regional disparities and social inequalities through e-governance. eg. NeGP 2.0.

3) E-governance can potentially transform the way public services are delivered making it more egalitarian, fair & inclusive.

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6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरूआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational district program was launched by NITI Aayog for socio-economic development of most backward districts.

Success of Aspirational District Program (ADP)

1) Tribal growth outweight economic growth by 2 brow points.

2) Empower locals to have better access to education.

eg ekalavya schools

3) Reduced social disabilities in seeking employment.

eg PM Apprenticeship Program

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4) Youth exchange programs ; Improved exposure to new ideas for entrepreneurship

However, certain Challenges Remains

1) Regional disparities — out of 104 districts — 80% growth coming from 20 districts.

2) Issues of Insurgency, Naxalism, & terrorism affected targets.

3) Lack of funds, Poor capacity of delivery, bureaucratic red tape & Apathy.

Way forward

Need for strengthening APP to ensure mandate of Best utilisation of resources to subserve common good. (Article 39)

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7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

NGO refers to voluntary formations for promoting public interests. eg. NGO Pratham, Give India, Swadesh foundation etc

Role of Technology In advancement

1) Better targeting: Data driven approach can help identify potential regions and sectors.

2) Reducing Inclusion / Exclusion errors – through digital identification by NGO's.

eg Care India developed tagging programs.

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3) Better Regulatory Mechanism for NGO's through technical interventions.

→ Issue: 90% NGO don't file FTR.
: Only 2% are registered.

4) Development of Vernacular language:
using GAI like ChatGPT to understand and respond in local language.

5) Improving reach & accessibility to last mile. eg Mobile apps, tele services etc.

6) Improve Public Participation & awareness.

7) Lead to Rural development

eg. Swadesh foundation - Introducing technology to farmers like micro irrigation etc

NGO's are 'partners in development' says, 2nd ARC report, for better public services.

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8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, UGC has issued guidlines to allow foreign educational institutions to setup domestic branches in India.

Positive Implication of the Move

1) will improve education environment; quality education within country.

2) Prevent foreign exchange going towards students studying abroad.

3) Competition will lead to better services and ancilary facilities for students eg Hostels, libraries etc.

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Negative Implications

1) Promotion of English instead of Hindi / vernacular language.

2) Increase the educational divide on economic lines.

3) Won't help in improving employment opportunities in labour intensive sector.

Way forward

Overall, allowing foreign institution is positive move. Need to manage the implication by regulatory and legal clarifications.

Education has trickle down effect to uplift whole community. Hence it must be promoted. to ensure quality education for all (SDG 4).

VisionIAS

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9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Latin America was earlier called as last frontier of foreign policy. Facing 'out of sight, out of mind syndrome'.

However Recently, Relationships are Flourishing —

1) Negotiations of Preferential Trade agreement between India & MERCOSUR.

2) Indian exports to Brazil, Argentina, Peru, chile are all time highest of Automobiles, IT Industry etc.

3) Important for securing critical minerals like lithium (Argentina, Bolivia, Peru).

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4) India increasing diplomatic mission in the region.

5) Partnership for reforms in WTO with Latin America (G77 grouping).

6) Reforms in UN and other multilateral organisation are shared goals.

Potential for Relations

1) Current Bilateral trade of $80 B can be increased alot.

2) Improving connectivity & signing FTA will boost exports

3) Technological cooperation in ethanol blending, Agricultural sector.

According to world Bank, Latin America with PC capita GDP of $8000 is a significant market for India exports.

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10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

debt-trap diplomacy is extending unsustainable debt to country by bribing officials or false promises. Later with high potential for ~~be~~ default.

eg Sri Lanka (Hambantota port)

Impact on India's Interest in Neighbourhood

1) Security interest are compromised,

eg Chinese debt trap to Sri Lanka

→ Chinese Presence in the region.

2) Violating India's territorial Integrity

eg CPEC passing through POK

often called unsustainable.

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3) encirclement of India by 'string of pearls' theory.

eg CMEC. – with gyavkhpyu port (Myanmar) Cocos island

4) economic interests – leading to more vulnerability of India's neighbour for defaulting on debt payments. eg Maldives

5) Diplomatic interests – China's policy is creating tensions between India & its neighbours eg India-Nepal relationship due to Chinese interference.

6) India's policy of sustainable and environmentally sound development is affected with Chinese will for quick ~~and~~ development.

India need to adopt a pro active policy for countering Chinese threat in region.

VisionIAS

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11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously remarked that Indian constitution was made by ransacking all the major constitution of the world.

It embibes the value of social justice

1) Article 14 - states that, there should be equality before law and equal protection; providing for Rule of law over Rule of might

2) Article 15 - Probibits discrimination on grounds of Religion, Race, caste

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sex and place of birth.

↳ 15(2), 15(3) → Provides for Affirmative Action in favour of SC & ST.

3) Article 16 Prohibits discrimination in Public employment on grounds of religion race, caste, sex, residence, descent and place of birth.

↳ 16(2), 16(3) → provides for reservation in government jobs

Values of Pluralism

1) Fundamental right to freedom (Article 25-28)

↳ provides for ~~the~~ free practice, promotion and profession of religion

↳ freedom to manage religious affairs

2) Social & educational rights (Article 28-29)

↳ ensure pluralism by giving right of protection of distinct culture.

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Provides for Equality

1) Preamble — Mandate equality of opportunity; to promote it equally among all.

2) Right to equality (Article 14-18)

↳ to ensure fairness, legitimacy and justice in democratic republic.

3) DPSP Article 39 → strive to minimise inequality.

Way forward

1) Need to develop culture of constitutional morality — NCWRC under Venkat Chaliaha.

2) promoting fundamental duties in citizens

Holistic approach in 'Amrit Kaal' is required for achieving the true potential of nation.

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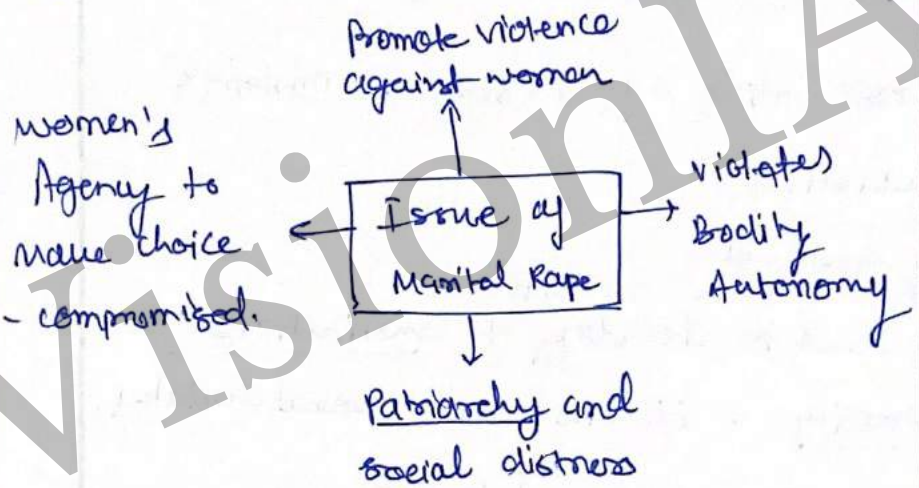
12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Supreme Court recently highlighted the need to amend personal laws eg. Hindu code, Muslim personal law; which don't criminalise marital rape.



Implications for ensuring legal protection

1) Will prevent violence at home / personal sphere.

eg NCRB highlights 27% women face domestic abuse.

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2) Allow women to speak up and get justice

eg Naz foundation research suggests overwhelming support among women.

3) Improve Bargaining power and Refuse sexual advances

4) Will lead to women empowerment

5) Better self actualization → More economic opportunity.

However various issues are also highlighted by stakeholders

1) False complaints might increase overburdening judicial system.

2) Law will not be gender neutral

3) can become tool for Blackmailing.

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4) would led to interference in personal matters and need amendment of personal laws.
i.e. Amendment in constitution required.

Way forward

1) Progressive realisation of social goals — i.e. Agency of women should be improved.

2) Piecemeal approach need to be taken, criminalisation of non-consensual marital rape is essential first step.

3) wider social consultation and debate on on floor of parliament.

Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement held that Bodily autonomy is part of Right to life (U/A 21). Hence we should progressively move towards removing social taboos.

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13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Federalism is referred as a political contrivance between states which want unity without uniformity.

- A.V. Dicey.

Indian model - sui generis says granville Austin because it reconciles national unity and regional aspirations.

However, criticized for too centralized

1) Unequal financial relations

eg 80% of Revenue to centre.

Majority collection by centre distributed by GST council, finance commission etc.

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2) Provision of 7th schedule.

→ Majority of subject in Union and concurrent list

→ priority order → union list > concurrent list > state list

3) Emergency Provisions under Article 352, 356, 360

↳ suspension of state on failure of constitutional machinary.

4) Indistructible union of distructible state

Article 3 → Parliament can change state boundries.

However it also provides for Autonomy

1) Normal circumstances — Parliament can't legislate on state list.

2) 2/3 representation to state in GST council, for ensuring financial autonomy.

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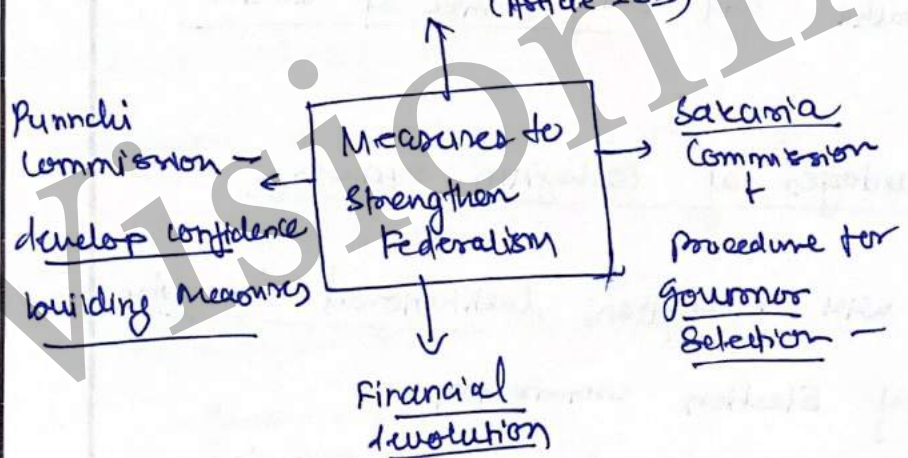
3) 15th Finance commission – 41% devolution to state.

4) Bommai case – State government can't be suspended without floor test

5) 3rd Tier of federalism – local bodies have substantial autonomy.



Supreme court in Bommai case held that federalism is 'Basic structure' of Constitution. Hence we must work towards strengthening federal polity.

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14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Supreme court in recent judgement held that ECI appointments should be held through a collegium system comprising of PM, Leader of opposition in Lok sabha and chief justice of India.

Advantages of collegium system

1) will strengthen institutional integrity of Election commission.

e.g. Recent allegation of favouring Ruling party during W.B. elections

2) Independence of Election commissioners from ~~their~~ Political interferance

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e.g. Recently EC were called by PMO raised concerns on their neutrality

3) Build confidence among all parties — Strengthen institutions of democracy.

4) Improve Transparancy and Accountability in appointments.

5) Consensus-based election process.

However 2nd ARC and NCRWC have highlighted other issues in working of Election commission —

1) Expenditure is sanctioned by government.

2) Lack of own cadre of Bureaucracy.

3) Poor technological development.

4) Low funds and Lack of capacity to enforce Model code of conduct.

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Measures can be taken to develop an Robust Election commission -

1) ~~charging~~ charging expenditure on consolidated fund of India

2) Recruitment of own Personnel.

3) Technological advancements
   eg Recently discussed Remote Voting Machines

4) overhauling the culture of ECI.
   eg Absolute impartiality needed.

5) S.Y Quraishi (Former ECI) suggests that Elections ~~com~~ are wonders in India. They are Quintessential for democracy. we need to work towards making robust and resilient democratic institution as per constitutional Mandate.

VisionIAS

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15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil services are umbilical cord of democracy that links the people to elected representative, executing the public policy.

Diverse challenges after LPG reforms 1991

1) Expansion of private sector adds complexities in service delivery eg interference in Auction, Alloting tenders etc.

2) NGO's have increased owing to increased public awareness and participation.

VisionIAS

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b Challenges of interference in daily working, Media trials etc.

3) Technological challenges : Information technology led to development of social Media, communication networks — poses Challenges of consistent upgradation.

4) Increased organised and transnational crimes — service delivery does not result into illegal activities.

eg P-B-C Nexus — Vohra committee

This requires holistic reforms in Civil Services

4) Agility in working — need to be open to ideas and embrace creativity

eg.. Indore DM used geo-engineering in waste mgmt.

VisionIAS

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2) Embracing new technology — for improved service delivery.

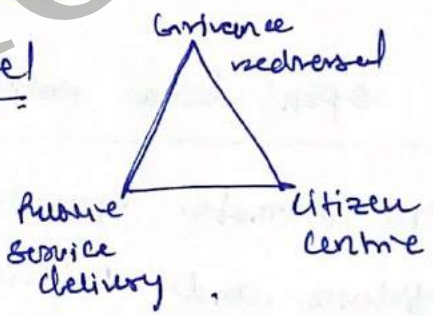
eg. DBT, NeGP 2.0, UMANG portal. etc.

3) Proactive approach rather than reactive approach - Hota committee

4) reforms in appointments & transfers to avoid undue external interference

eg civil services board. - 2nd ARC

5) Focus in citizen centric administration — Sevottam Model - 2nd ARC



Today we need 'karmayogi' civil servants who can contribute towards national development.

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16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

open data policy of government envisage to share government data with public for ensuring better capacity development, transparency and accountability.

Role of open data policy

1) will promote stakeholder confidence and ensure transparency eg. Gatishakti Mastorplan.

2) Develop good & citizen centric government

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eg UMANG Portal, NACP 2.0. database., digilocker, COWIN Portal etc.

3) Accountability of Public servants towards Public entitlements

eg digital citizen's charter.

4) Attract investment and promote healthy business environment

eg SWIFT Portal.

Challenges in ensuring quality and reliability of open data

1) Lack of data storage Norms:

- often leads to storage outside nation.

2) e-governance data sharing Policy - not available

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3) Lack of layering of data

4) Consent and notice to stakeholders
— B.N. Srikrishna Committee

5) Timebound storage and disposal of data is missing.

Measures suggested by A.P. Shah Committee

1) Consent and notice must be taken

2) Data sharing norms and Reasonable use by private players need to be found.

3) e-gov portal like NeGP 2.0.
e-digital kranti should be strengthened

4) Participatory and inclusive approach.

e-governance can transform good governance into pro-people - pro active good governance.
— PM Modi.

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17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to ~~world~~ Global hunger Index, India ranks 107/120 countries. Shows the need to take health on priority.

Prevalence of 'Zero food'

NFHS-5 data suggests 35% - underweight 15% - stunted, 24% - wasted highlights Poor nutrition and ~~lack of~~ 'Hidden hunger'.

Issues with prevalence of 'Zero food' children

1). Low Health & well being of Children.

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1) Poor educational attainment

2) high disease burden.

4) Poor actualization of skills.

5) Low economic opportunity

6) Increased Poverty.

Need to Strengthen Maternal Nutrition

1) Prenatal nutrition can improve healthy development of child in fetus.

eg Aanganwadi schemes.
Janni Suraksha Yojna

2) Postnatal care will lead to healthy mother & child's health

eg Through distribution of food under NFSA, 2013.

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3) Specifically targeting Nutritional deficiency.
eg Fortification of food
eg Promoting 'shree anna'

4) development of primary healthcare architecture
eg Ayushman Bharat Mission.

5) Access to telemedicine, online consultation, prescription and regular health checkups.
eg Digital health Mission.

~~Health~~ Providing opportunities for healthy development of children is Constitutional Mandate - Article 39.

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18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rare disease are non-communicable disease affecting few individuals that require special attention and treatment. eg cancer, AIDS, etc.

Need for exemption of custom duty

1) provide access to vulnerable and poor

2) Improve availability of medicines eg cancer medicines.

3) Improve choices for Doctors and Patients — empower to choose treatment of choice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns related to rare disease as

a public health issue

1) Low capacity of Health Infrastructure

eg poor detection at early stages

→ burdening secondary infrastructure

2) Lack of trained Medical practitioners

eg Doctors, Nurses etc -

eg NFHS-5 31000 PHC in India

3) Poor knowledge and skill of personnels

4) Lack of coordination between hospitals, researchers and policymakers.

5) High rare disease burden of cases in India.

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Ways to Resolve rare disease burden

1) Health Insurance for all

eg Ayushman Bharat

2) Early detection facilities

eg ASHA workers empowerment

3) Increase Spending on Health

eg 0.7% GDP → 2% GDP

4) Health Infrastructure development for rare disease

eg cancer hospitals, cardiovascular disease hospitals.

Alma atta declaration, which India is one of the first signatories targets to ensure health for all. Further Article 47 of constitution asks State to provide healthcare facilities.

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19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indo-pacific refers to region extending from ~~west~~ east coast of Africa to the west coast of America. With the fastest growing region it provides significant opportunities.

Need for collaboration in Indo-Pacific

1) To ensure inclusive Indopacific
→ Not excluding any nation from access and freedom of navigation.

2) Adhering to International laws
eg UNCLOS, Bilateral and Multilateral agreements

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Underlying Interest of various countries

Collaborative Interests

eg QUAD, AUKUS, JAI — have interests in keeping democratic order.

eg ASEAN, Asia Pacific forum have interest to prevent geopolitical conflicts.

eg India's Interests to keep Indo-Pacific open, inclusive and rule based. Respective sensitivities of other — Panchsheel principle.

Competitive Interests

eg conflicts in South china sea

→ Parcel Islands between China & vietnam.

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eg Preventing Hegemony of any single power to make rules.

eg Chinese self declared territories and claim over whole south China sea.

Respecting the territorial integrity of small countries

eg Chinese taken hambantota with debt trap policies.

Need for Realistic and effective collaboration

- Common shared framework
- Preventing Ideological battles
- Ensuring rule of law
- Calling out Debt trap policies.

Indo-pacific region has to be open, inclusive, free and prosperous for sustained growth.

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20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

North-East represent one of the most culturally, ethnically, religiously and racially diverse region in the world.

Internal challenges in the Region

1) Insurgency against state
eg NAGA groups are still underground.

2) Ethnic conflicts
eg Kuki-Meities conflict Manipur.

3) Geographical Isolation
↳ Poor connectivity with rest of India.

Fig. North-east region

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4) Organised crime
   - eg Arms trafficking, Drug trafficking, Money laundering in the region.

5) Poor economic development
   - fight for limited resources
   - Inter tribal conflicts.

External challenges in the Region

1) China – covertly supporting insurgency and violence, through funds and Arms.

2) Myanmar – open borders, Smuggling and organised crime – golden triangle.
   - Refugee crisis – Rohingya's

3) Bangladesh – safe escape route for Insurgents, Connect with terrorism and Radicalism.

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Need to address challenges to Connect India with Neighbours

1) Important for ensuring security of Infrastructure and personnel
   eg Kaladan multimodal project, IMT Trilateral highway Ahanhura - Agartala Rail line

2) To usher economic development by connectivity & industries in region.

3) Realisation of democratic institutions are upheld.
   eg 6th schedule, PESA Act, Forest Rights act.

4) Developing social cohesion and unity

North-east is key to India's Act-east policy, We need to work towards making isolated area as frontier of development

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2087)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1091282
Center	online	Date	23/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत में पशुपालन में महिलाएं किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं को वर्तमान में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How do women contribute to livestock rearing in India? What are the issues currently faced by women in the livestock sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Livestock rearing contributes to 4.11% of GDP and 25% of Agricultural GDP of the country.

Contribution of women

① Employment at rearing plants and agricultural farms.

② Conduct veterinary services for livestocks.

③ extraction of milk, rearing of poultry at households ~~etc~~ and common facilities.

④ SHG of women - work collectively to promote livestock sector.

Issues faced by women

① Social issues - like patriarchy,

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dual burden, social discrimination.

② wage gap and unpaid work
↳ ~~EMF - 24% wage gap in India.~~

③ Lack of financial inclusion and access to credit (institutional).

④ issues with literacy, awareness about best practices and standards required.

way forward

① formation of women SHG's working in livestock rearing.

② PM-JDY and MUDRA loans to women

③ Developing online courses for training
↳ National Gokul mission.

④ National policy for livestock sector.

⑤ one health approach

sustainable livestock can diversify incomes and reduce poverty along with ~~gender~~ women empowerment.

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2. वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ONORC) योजना कैसे और किस सीमा तक प्रवासी मजदूरों, शहरी गरीबों और दिहाड़ी मजदूरों के लिए उल्लेखनीय संभावित लाभ प्रदान कर सकती है?

How and to what extent can the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme provide significant potential benefits for migrant labourers, urban poor, and daily wagers? (Answer in 150 words) 10

One Nation one Ration card scheme envisaged to integrate all PDS and link Ration to Aadhar for National implementation.

Potential benefit to Migrant labours

↳ Access to provision of NFSA, 2013 outside across country.

↳ Ensured food security and income security.

To Urban Poor

↳ Empowered them for inclusion in PDS rolls.

↳ helped in fighting hunger, malnutrition.

To daily wagers

↳ health security, access to basic resources

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Various issues remains

1) Exclusion problem due to poor data - Last census - 2011.

2) Poor Implementation and rejection cases ~~at~~ are observed.

3) logistical challenges such as ~~Ave~~ availability, quality of food.

4) Lack of awareness among stakeholders.

5) Issues of spoilage, pilferage and administrative graft

Way forward

- Linking Ration shops
- Leveraging AI, ML for demand forecasting
- DBT options can be explored
- Awareness campaigns ~~Lace~~ can be undertaken

with 16.4 % people below poverty (MPI) Food security through PDS and ONOR is crucial for social justice and Public welfare.

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3. जलवायु परिवर्तन ने भारत में कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि जलवायु स्मार्ट जल बचत कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकियां समय की मांग बन गई हैं?

How has climate change affected agricultural production and productivity in India? Do you think climate smart water saving agri-technologies have become the need of the hour? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Climate change refers to long term change in climate patterns like rising temperature, extreme weather events, changing precipitation and wind patterns.

Affected Agricultural production & productivity

(1) Crop damage due to extreme weather — Floods, Droughts, Frost, coldwaves etc.

(2) Reduced production yields due to low soil productivity, Land use change.

(3) Reduced nutritional profile of produce, changed cropping patterns (early ripening of rice).

(4) Reduced farm biodiversity due to invasive species attack, fertilizers etc.

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Need for climate smart water saving technology

① To prevent excessive groundwater extraction (67% water - ground in irrigation)

② ~~to~~ using micro irrigation to reduce salinisation, alkalinisation of soil

③ Precision agriculture to schedule irrigation for water saving.

Other Measures

① Adopting to climate smart crops - millets

② Natural farming - PKVY

③ Using Biotechnology - Bt cotton, GM Mustard,

④ Nano-urea for minimal fertilizer use

Climate smart agriculture is need of the hour for dealing with climate change

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4. संधारणीय फसल उत्पादन के लिए नैनो-उर्वरकों के आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? भारतीय किसानों द्वारा नैनो-उर्वरकों को अपनाने में आने वाली समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

What are the economic and environmental benefits of nanofertilizers for sustainable crop production? State the concerns in the adoption of nanofertilizers by Indian farmers. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nanofertilizers refers to liquid fertilizers with high concentration of nitrogen created by leveraging biotechnology. ~~and nanotechnology~~

Economic benefits

↳ Reduced input cost

↳ Improve the crop productivity, quality and nutrition profile.

↳ Less leakages and graft in administration (eg) UREA subsidies

Environmental Benefits

↳ Prevent soil runoff → eutrophication of water bodies

↳ Improve farm biodiversity

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↳ reduce biological magnification due to Excessive fertilizer use.

Concerns of Indian farmers

↳ Lack of availability and knowhow about application

↳ Apprehensions about output

↳ Lack of tools for application

↳ Lack of farm mechanisation (50% – NABARD)

↳ Poor and Marginal farmers – cannot afford without subsidies

DBT for Nanofert.

Way forward

- Empower Market to produce at scale
- Behavioural Nudging through Role Modelling
- Reducing incentives on UREA.

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5. देश के सभी हिस्सों में प्राकृतिक गैस के पर्याप्त और समान वितरण की उपलब्धता एक समान आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक प्रगति हासिल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? इस संदर्भ में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

How can the availability of adequate and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts of the country help in achieving uniform economic and social progress? What challenges India faces in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Natural gas refers to Methane and composition of other petroleum gases.

According to IRENA, Natural gas will be 12% of global energy basket by 2030.

Availability helping economic and social progress

① Gen improve prospects of employment opportunity
↳ eg Natural gas station, transport.

② Uniform price for energy across country → fair and equitable distribution (Article 39)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Women empowerment – Natural gas based cooking fuel
– Ujjwala Yojna

(4) Reduce disease due to indoor pollution – asthama, cardiovascular etc.

(F) Challenges

(1) Lack of infrastructure for transportation, storage etc.

(2) Import dependency.

(3) Price fluctuation due to global crisis – eg Russia-Ukraine war

(4) Market speculation practices – Increased risk of poor and vulnerable

Hence Natural gas availability is critical however, ~~tan~~ transitioning to renewable energy for long term energy security is needed.

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6. भारत में बढ़ते मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Explain the reasons behind increasing human-wildlife conflict in India. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Human – wildlife conflict occurs when the limited ~~geograph~~ geographical space and Natural resources becomes cause for confrontation.

Reasons behind increase

① Deforestation and expansion of Agriculture.

② Global warming – depletion of grasslands, wetlands and mangroves.

③ Over exploitation of resources for economic greed.

↳ (eg) ~~cutting~~ felling trees for palm oil cultivation. In Indonesia.

④ Growing human footprint and reduced productivity.

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(5) organised crime by trafficking of endangered species
↳ Rhino's horn, tortoise, snakes etc.

(6) Capturing critically endangered animals.

Measures taken by government

(1) wildlife protection Act, 1974
↳ regulate/protect wildlife.

(2) Environment protection Act, 1986
↳ ~~for protecting~~

(3) National Green Tribunal

(4) National forest policy
↳ 33% forest target

(5) Implimentation of Forest Rights Act and Forest Protection Measures

Sustainable exploitation and restoration by Afforestation (CAMPA fund) should be way to resolve Animal-wildlife conflict.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण और ध्वनि प्रदूषण के बीच संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए। मानव स्वास्थ्य पर ध्वनि प्रदूषण के प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Discuss the linkages between growing urbanization and noise pollution in India. Describe the effects of noise pollution on human health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to Supreme Court, Right to noise free environment is part of right to life under Article 21.

Linkage between Urbanisation and noise pollution

1) Construction activities → noise pollution due to machinary use.

2) Traffic congestion → Horn and Honking

3) Festivals / Rallies / processions → use of loudspeakers

4) Reduced distance due to Urban canyons → Echo chambers in cities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Effect of noise pollution

① ~~Reduce~~ impair hearing ability
(> 80 db of ~~for~~ noise is harmful)

② mental stress, anxiety, trauma

③ reduce working productivity

④ reduce attention span ~~and time~~

Way forward

① strict implimentation of Air (pollution) Act. (Noise - part of this act)

② Sensetization of people against use of loudspeakers.

③ Reducing congestion → Public transport like metro.

④ Strict adheres to no noise zone policy and timelines.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति, 2023 भारत में एक सशक्त, नवाचारी और विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी अंतरिक्ष पारितंत्र के विकास के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कैसे कार्य कर सकती है?

How can the Indian Space Policy, 2023 act as a catalyst for the development of a robust, innovative and globally competitive space ecosystem in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has one of the most vibrant and advanced space program which ~~land~~ reached MARS on first attempt.

~~Catalyst~~

Indian Space Policy, 2023 — catalyst for robust, competitive and innovative ecosystem

(1) Empowers private sector participation to increase efficiency, reduce cost
└ eg — Vikram I launched by pvt company

(2) ISRO to act in ~~spp~~ supporting role in developing domestic capabilities
└ eg Aerospace, Avionics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Target to develop Nanotech industry
└ eg Material Science
Nano technology
Artificial intelligence

(4) Indeginisation of technology

(5) using space for social welfare and justice
└ eg GIS, GPS for farm sector.

(6) Improving the youth participation in STEM → better future potential.

(7) Innovation, R&D infrastructure in country

Space sector can become an driver for growth in 21st century

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. स्पेशल फ्रंटियर फोर्स के अधिदेश पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं?

Discuss the mandate of the Special Frontier Force. What have been its achievements in ensuring the security of India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Special frontier force (SFF) was envisioned with vision of securing borders of the country in integrated way.

Mandate

(1) Border Security and checkpoints at integrated check post

(2) Preventing illegal cross border migration

(3) reducing the organised crime, smuggling and trafficking at borders.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Preventing trafficking of arms, ammunition, Drugs, human etc borders.

achievements of SFF

(1) Creation of Laser fencing and barbed wire fencing across border in northeast

(2) Improved coordination b/w agencies

(3) conducting border haats for economic developments

(4) Infrastructure work at borders

(5) improved employment opportunities for locals

SFF need to be further strengthened to make border areas frontier for development

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना भारत के रणनीतिक और आर्थिक हितों की सुरक्षा का मूलभूत आधार क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में समुद्री जलदस्युता रोधी अधिनियम (मेरीटाइम एंटी-पायरेसी एक्ट) का क्या महत्व है?

Why is ensuring maritime security considered the key to safeguarding India's strategic and economic well-being? What is the significance of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Act in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has about 7500 kms of maritime sea borders. hence security of them is essential for sovereignty and unity of country.

Safeguarding strategic and economic well being

① ~~Ensuring~~ ensuring open sea lines of communication
↳ eg Malacca strait, Hormuz, bab-al mandeb.

② Free and open trade and shipping
↳ IFC-IOR by India Army.

③ Protection against piracy, terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Preventing ~~anti~~ denial capacity by some states
↳ South China sea - claimed by China.

(5) Safeguarding coastal communities and fisherman.

Significance of Maritime Anti-Piracy Act

(1) empowering ~~legislat~~ jurisdiction of India on seas - As per UNCLOS.

(2) Criminalisation of crimes on high seas.

(3) protecting National security through holistic development and coordination

(4) development of Local capacity and Information dissemination

Maritime security is crucial for safe, secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. 2023-24 के बजट में सूचीबद्ध सात प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र (सप्तर्षि) कौन-से हैं? उनसे किस प्रकार भारत में समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देने की अपेक्षा की गई है?

What are the seven priority areas (the Saptarishis) listed in the Budget of 2023-24? How are they expected to promote inclusive development in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Budget 2023-2024 outlines 7 Broad targets (Saptrishi targets) for vision of Developed India by 2047.

Saptrishi Targets

(1) Youth potential

→ Harnessing demographic dividend (65% population 16-59 yrs)

Schemes

↳ National apprenticeship scheme.

(2) Reaching the last mile

↳ with schemes like

↳ Eklavya model schools

↳ Aspirational Blocks program

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Reforms in Financial Sectors

such as –

↳ Reduction of Personal income tax (No tax upto 7 Lakh)

↳ Decriminalisation of redundent Colonial Laws

↳ Jan Vishwas Bill, 2023

④ Unleashing the growth

↳ PM SHRI schools as Model schools

↳ Digital Public Infrastructure in Agriculture.

⑤ Green growth target

↳ MISTHI Scheme

↳ Green growth fund – 35000 cr outlay

↳ PM – GOBARdhan

↳ PM – BRANAM

⑥ Investment and Infrastructure

↳ 4.5% GDP on capital expenditure

↳ Relaxation of FDI Norms

⑦ Inclusive growth

↳ PM Mahila Sammaan Bachat patra

VisionIAS

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Promote Inclusive development with —

1) Empowerment of women with promoting savings. (7.5 % interest on saving accounts)

2) Tribal welfare with target intervention through Aspirational Blocks program by NITI Aayog.

3) Inclusive healthcare — with 30 crore enrollment in PM Suraksha Bima Yojna

4) Agri Accelerator fund for bringing innovation and growth to primary sector and Rural Areas

5) E-governance initiatives to make inclusive reach — 700mn active users (NITI Aayog)

Sapta rishi targets are landmark plan for making a developed India reality. There is need for multi-stakeholder participation for achieving them.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. ब्लॉकचेन तकनीक भारत में भूमि रिकॉर्ड के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है?

How can blockchain technology play a pivotal role towards digitization of land records in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Blockchain Technology refers to using modern computer application like cryptography, Big data to create a chain of blocks ~~[illegible]~~ for continued storage.

Issues with Land Records

① Fragmented Land holding
↳ 50% of bottom farmers own 3% Land. while top 10% ~~[illegible]~~ own 54% land.

② Poor record management
↳ Lack of indexing, Cataloging and segrigation of records.

③ Lack of Technological adaption
↳ in record storage, Maintainance and upgradation

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Dual records on single piece of land.

(5) Lack of capacity to conduct land survey and verification exercise.

(6) Lack of topographical mapping and designation of land on digital maps.

Blockchain Technology will help with

(1) Preventing duplication of land records
↳ one block can be assigned only ones.

(2) Tracking of land ownership
↳ will help in quick settlement of land disputes.

(3) Quick updation, easier maintainance and easier access to land records.

(4) Developing digital records
↳ SWAMITVA scheme

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However certain challenges like

1) Highly technical nature — lack of skills in staff.

2) High initial cost — for development

3) Bureaucratic resistence.

4) Lack of awareness and low literacy may lead to frauds.

Way forward

(1) Clear plan and policy outlining

(2) Decentralised planning with gram panchayats.

(3) Developing capacity and training personnels
↳ iGOT platform

(4) Bringing international best practices

Digitisation of land records can help in better land reforms and sustainable, inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) भारत में कृषि उपज के भंडारण, परिवहन और विपणन को बेहतर बनाने में कितनी सहायक हो सकती है?

How far can public-private partnerships (PPPs) help in improving the storage, transportation, and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Public-private partnership envisage Private sector to be an equal stakeholder in the national development.

Issues with storage transportation and marketing of agricultural produce

① Lack of warehousing capacity
↳ cold chain infrastructure
↳ grainwores.

② Lack of rural infrastructure and poor maintainance of roads,
↳ high logistic cost – 14%
(USA – 9%)

③ Monopoly of APMC's in marketing
↳ preventing realisation of true price for farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Lack of awareness in farmers about e-NAM portal, National warehousing receipt (NWR) schemes.

Public-private partnership can help with

(i) development of Rural infrastructure
(eg) Roads, energy, irrigation, Marketing committees

(ii) Cooperative farming and private finances in agriculture
↳ only 1.4% of total investment in agriculture can be improved.

(iii) Developing standard and quality frameworks.

(iv) Bulk procurement and marketing
↳ better prices and income security for farmers

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Promote export of Agriculture produce
↳ Sukhjit Bhalla committee recommendation.

(6) Encourage organisation of farmers producers organisation (FPO's)

(7) Diversification of produce
↳ Poultry, horticulture, fisheries etc.

(8) value addition with food processing.
direct to consumer model of e-commerce can lead to doubling farmers income

(9) Transformation of Agriculture sector
↳ ~~Stan~~ solving disguised unemployment problem

(10) Bringing innovation, Research and Development to agriculture.

Vibrant agriculture is key to sustainable growth and achieving target of SDG's.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार योजना (SMART-PDS) में भारत हेतु खाद्य सुरक्षा से परे जाते हुए वृहद् परिवर्तनकारी क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS) has transformative potential beyond food security for India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to study in Mature, Technology can become enabler for achieving 79% of targets related to agriculture in SDG goals.

~~SMART PD~~

Issues with PDS system of country

① Storage
↳ low capacity of infrastructure like warehousing, cold chains etc.

② Procurement
↳ highly central centre
↳ Majority procurement of Rice and wheat.
↳ distorts market dynamics of demand and supply

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Transportation
↳ Infrastructure like Roads, Railways, waterways are underdeveloped
↳ high travel time → reduces market opportunity for perishable goods

④ Distribution
↳ Lack of modernisation since lacking of fair price shops,
↳ issues of spoilage, pilferage of grains
↳ Inclusion and exclusion error due to poor data quality
↳ Last census 2011

Transformative potential of SMART PDS

① In food security
↳ tracking and monitoring of food supplies → prevent spoilage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① ensure free accurate reporting management of food supplies

② better price realisation for farmers

③ linking aadhar - with ration card
↳ real time monitoring of benefits

④ Data-driven governance
↳ by leveraging big data, ML, AI to make targeted interventions

⑤ Reduce cost of implementation.

⑥ Reduce corruption, graft in administration.

⑦ Benefit to small and marginal farmers

Shanta kumar committee recommendation for digitisation of PDS and bringing private expertise should be considered.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. समुद्री हीटवेव की उत्पति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे वे समुद्री पारितंत्र को प्रभावित कर सकती हैं और आर्थिक नुकसान पहुंचा सकती हैं।

Explain the causes behind the occurrence of marine heat waves. Discuss the ways in which they can affect the marine ecosystems and cause economic losses. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Marine heat wave refers to consistently hot temperation greater than 4.5°C – 6.4°C over an area, when temperat rises above 6.4°C then turn as Severe marine heat wave.

Causes behind occurance of Marine heat wave

1. high temperature of ocean surface
   ↳ creating hot airmass.
2. Strong global winds in the region.
   ↳ eg easterlies at tropics
3. ~~Low~~ LOW pressure system.
   ↳ Crowding in of hot air

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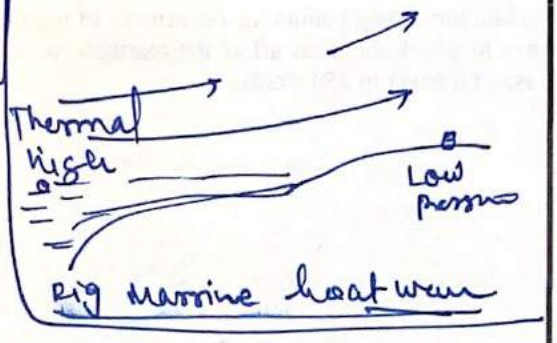
Ways they affect Marine ecosystem



① Ocean acedification

↳ Increase in concentration of carbonates → coral bleaching, loss of marine life.

② Change ocean currents and movements.

↳ regional imbalance and stress to marine life.

③ Reduce the dissolved oxygen in ocean

↳ Loss of marine biodiversity

Cause economic losses

① Impact coastal community livelihood

↳ dependent on fisheries

② Natural disasters like tropical

VisionIAS

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cyclones, high tides etc.
↳ distroy infrastructure.

(3) affect health of community
↳ increase in heatwave related deaths.

(4) Reduce the productive working hours.

(5) ecosystem losses
↳ eg mangroves, seagrass.

Way forward

(1) Developing sustainable infrastructure
↳ eg CDRI by India

(2) Mitigation and adaption measures against climate change

(3) Development of mangroves and wetlands
↳ MISHTI and Amrit Dharohar scheme.

Following PM 10 point agenda for Prepare and Mitigation should have sustainable coastal lifestyle.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOFs) के कारणों और प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं?

Explain the causes and impact of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). What are the measures taken by the government in this context? (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to IMD, Glacial lake outburst floods occurs due to failure of moraine walled glaciers. Since last decade Himalayan glacial lakes increased from 9% – 14%.

Causes of GLOF

(I) Natural causes

↳ melting of glacier due to solar insolation, climate phenomenon

↳ downslope accumulation of glaciers

(II) Anthropogenic factors

↳ global warming due to emission of NO2, SO2, CO, PM 2.5, PM 10.

↳ Construction on flood planes

↳ eg 2013 Uttarakhand flood

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↳ using unsuitable material for construction eg – concrete
↳ Joshimath issue

↳ Infrastructure development like Dams, Roads, tunnels etc.

↳ Changes in Land use pattern – Agriculture on slopes

Impact of ~~glof~~ GLOF

1. Loss of biodiversity, ~~natural~~
2. Soil erosion, removal of top soil
3. Loss of lives and livelihoods due to flooding
   ↳ eg Chamoli, 2019
4. destruction of infrastructure
   ↳ eg 2023 – Himachal and Uttrakhand
5. threatens the economic potentials including tourism, transport etc.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures that are taken

1. 15th FC recommendation for NDM funds are undertaken.
2. Development of infrastructure as per National Building code and GRIHA Sanhita
3. Environment impact assessment framework
4. Disaster mgmt framework under NDMA

Way forward

1. NCRWC recommendation for creating National authority.
2. Placing disaster mgmt in concurrent list
3. Implementation of NDMA guidlines
4. Training and local capacity dev. by Ushahidi framework.

~~Disaster~~ GLOB mgmt require participation of all stakeholders for success

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग कैसे काम करती है? इससे जुड़ी सीमाएं क्या हैं? रेडियोमेट्रिक डेटिंग में कैल्शियम-41 का उपयोग करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

How does radiometric dating work? What are the limitations associated with it? What are the potential advantages of using Calcium-41 in radiometric dating? (Answer in 250 words) 15

radiometric dating refers to using radiography for dating age of fossil fuels based on presence / concentration of radio active isotope

eg - ~~C14~~, Calcium-41, Carbon-14.

Working of radiometric dating

(1) half life of the radio active isotope is calculated

(2) Concentration in the living being / present entity is measured.

(3) using the information of half life present age is estimated considering constant decay of radioactive isotope.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

limitations associated

① High skills and expertise is required

② Need for complex machines and investment in infrastructure

③ problem of disfigurement of fossils

④ estimation of accuracy.

⑤ Data inconsistency may be present.

Potential advantages of Calcium-41

① very high half life compared to Carbon-14

↳ dating can be done for very old (3.5 billion yrs) fossils.

② presence in adequate concentration for measurement

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Already existing infrastructure can be leveraged.

④ Scientific advantages of broadening the scope of research

⑤ Attract talent amy youth towards STEM sectors

Way forward

① Confluence of technology – AI, Big data with calcium-41 dating.

② Improve research funding
↳ V Kamakoti committee recommends 2% of GDP

③ Better environment and legislative framework.

calcium-41 dating can help in unraveling the 'origin of species' and 'secrets of evolution'.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पर बल दिए जाने के बावजूद भारत में ई-फार्मेसी के संदर्भ में चिंता क्यों बढ़ रही है? इस द्वंद्व के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

Why is there a growing concern over e-pharmacy in India despite the government's push for digital health? What measures are needed to resolve this dichotomy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

e-pharmacy refers to delivery of pharmaceutical services like medicine, consultion etc. via leveraging ICT technology.

Advantages of e-pharmacy

(1) bridging the rural-urban divide in health infrastructure and services

(2) Reducing the cost of drugs and competitive pricing.

(3) encouraging private investment and startups.

(4) Preventing Monopoly of pharmacy trade unions. (constitutional mandate — Article 39)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Beneficance of vulnerable sections like PwD, women. etc

(4) Privacy in buying.
↳ better family planning
↳ break tabbo against mental disorders ~~on~~

Growing concerns

(1) Anti-competitive practices of monopolisation by few players.

(2) unfair pricing policies → detrimental to the ~~of~~ pharmacies store.

(3) Issue of sending expired drugs

(4) consumer grievance redressal issue.

(5) data privacy issue
↳ leveraging data for market practices without consent.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measure needed

① Empowering competition commission of India to look into matters related.

② Monitoring and oversight mechanism for fair pricing

③ Policy measure like ONDC for creating equal ground for all.

④ legislative and regulatory measure for compensation and grievance redressal

⑤ Adherance to privacy principles outlined by A.P Shah committee, B.N Srikrishna committee.

⑥ Organising pharmacies for better/fair competition.

Technology can help in improving access however mechanism for achieving concerns should be put in place.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में हुई कमी में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है? क्या आपको लगता है कि यह कमी निकट भविष्य में LWE की समस्या के संभावित अंत का संकेत देती है?

What factors have contributed to the decline of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India? Do you think this decline signifies the likely end of the LWE problem in the near future? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Left wing extremism is promoting maoist / leftist ideologies with use of violence, they aim to overthrow state for communist government.

Reasons for LWE in India

LWE : Affected areas (Major)

① Land related
↳ Land alienation
↳ displacement of tribal due to dam construction
↳ exorbant interest rates by money lenders

② Corporate exploitation with mining

③ Non-implementation of PESA ~~with~~ in letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Lack of connectivity, isolation and integration with mainstream.

(5) poor social infrastructure like schools, hospitals etc.

Factors contributed to decline

(1) Developmental initiatives like Aspirational district program

(2) skill development – Tribal youth exchange program, PM, KVY 4.0.

(3) Education – Eklavya model schools.

(4) healthcare facilities – Ayushman Bharat health infra. mission.

(5) 73rd and 74th Amendment and PESA → empowered gram sabha
↳ blocking mining projects.

(6) forest rights Act, 2006 –

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) ~~Mobile Towers~~ LTE-Mobile towers development program for connectivity

(d) Globalisation — interconnectedness with outside world.

(e) Media campaigns to break propaganda.

Signify likely end

Yes	Measures needed
1) Significant reversal ↳ only concentrated in few districts	1) Gradual devolution of powers — 5th and 6th schedule.
2) Reduction in incidence of violence	2) Proportional application of AFSPA.
3) Tribal development and land rights with records ↳ Swamitva Scheme	3) Bringing in employment opportunities ↳ DDU-GKY.
	4) Consistent effort to curb funding, arms and ammunition.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और कर अपराधों के बीच समानताएं तथा तालमेल होने के बावजूद, कर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए एंटी-मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग (AML) उपायों का प्रयोग राजनीतिक, कानूनी एवं साथ ही परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite commonalities and synergies between money laundering and tax crimes, leveraging anti-money laundering (AML) measures for tackling tax crimes presents political, legal as well as operational challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Money laundering is illicit transaction of money to make illegal money make appear legitimate

(eg) Hawala trasaction

(eg) over invoicing / under invoicing

Commonalities and similarities

(1) work from tax heavens
eg Singapore, Mauritius

(2) involve in bypassing taxation laws
↳ (eg) shell companies
shell NGOs

(3) tax evasion techniques
↳ non reporting, under-reporting over reporting of transactions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Political challenges in AML measures

① Presence of P-B-C Nexus
- Vohra committee

② Criminalisation of politics
— 43% legislators are charged (PRS Research)

③ Election funding and routing of funds in administrative graft.

Legal challenges

① Transnational nature of crime

② Lack of holistic legal provisions

③ Lack of regulatory frameworks
↳ Eg general consent of CBI is withdrawn by states.

Operational challenges

① Inter agency coordination - ED, NIA, NTRO, CBI. is lacking.

② Blockchain and cryptographic techniques

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Bitcoin and cryptocurrency – difficult to trace

4. Measures need to be taken

(1) Creating single nodal agency for AML efforts.

(2) centralised database – NETGRID

(3) International coordination
↳ UNODC, FATF, SCO, INTERPOL,

(4) cybersecurity capacity development

(5) Public awareness and reporting
↳ Jagruka drives by cert-in

(6) Improving interagency efforts – granting general consent to CBI.

(7) Global standards under BASEL Committee etc.

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